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Security Council

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Identical letters dated 2 May 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter of Vilayat Guliyev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, concerning continuing aggression by the Republic of Armenia and its occupation of one fifth of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which represents a flagrant decade-long violation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Permanent Representative

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the identical letters dated 2 May 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In this time of troubles, when the world community is vigorously and uncompromisingly fighting global threats and risks, I am appealing to you on behalf of the people of Azerbaijan, who continue to bear the pain and sorrow of the aggression of Armenia, resulting in the occupation of one fifth of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Armenian military occupation of Azerbaijani lands, followed by ethnic cleansing, brought about the deaths of 20,000 people and the forceful displacement of a million Azerbaijanis from their homelands. It is already more than 10 years that our people have endured suffering and deprivation, taking shelter in tent camps. Today a whole generation has grown up without the feeling of the warmth of the hearth.

As you know, reacting to the armed seizure of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia, the Security Council adopted four resolutions in 1993: 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993). Confirming the Nagorno-Karabakh region as part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Security Council resolutely called for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and its internationally recognized borders, and underlined inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory. The Security Council demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all occupying forces from all occupied areas of Azerbaijan and the return of displaced people to the places of their permanent residence. The General Assembly also took up the emergency humanitarian situation, which was a result of the Armenian aggression, and adopted resolution 48/114 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan".

Commemorating the sorrowful tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolutions on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, one has to stress with bitterness that none of the Security Council decisions have been implemented by Armenia. How, then, can we evaluate the stance of the Security Council and the activity of mediators during the last 10 years? How can one speak about the strengthening of the authority of the United Nations, belief in the power of international law and the possibility of peacefully resolving the conflict? It is with deepest regret that I note that the Security Council has consigned this problem to oblivion. Turning a blind eye to the occupation and ethnic cleansings, we allow the aggressor to have a sense of impunity and thus to continue to commit unlawful acts. For 10 years already Armenia, having committed aggression, has ignored the demands of the Security Council and tried to realize its territorial claims on the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and achieve a forceful solution of the conflict on the basis of fait accompli. Such a situation is absolutely unacceptable for Azerbaijan.

We call on the Security Council to use its powers under the Charter and compel the occupying forces to unconditionally, immediately and fully withdraw from the occupied Azerbaijani territories, thus creating conditions to launch negotiations with the Armenian community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region for determining the status of the region within the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of the principles and norms of international law.

(*Signed*) Dr. Vilayat **Guliyev**
Minister

ENCLOSURE

THE RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION

Refugees and internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan

Refugees from Armenia	– 250.000
Internally displaced persons from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	– 760.000
Total	– 1 010.000

The Armed Forces of Armenia deployed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Tanks	– 316	Artillery	– 322
ACV	– 324	Personnel	– 50.000

Temporary refugee settlements

Tent camps

Borders of former NKAO

Road Gorus-Lachin-Shusha-Khankendi

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The occupied territories of Azerbaijan

The Nagorno-Karabakh area

Territory	– 4 388 sq. km
Population (1989)	– 189. 085
Armenians	– 145.450 (76,9%)
Azerbaijanis	– 40. 688 (21,5%)
Russians	– 1922 (1%)
Others	– 1025 (0,6%)

Shusha region

Territory	– 289 sq.km
Population	– 20.579
Azerbaijanis	– 19.036 (92.5%)
Armenians	– 1. 377 (6. 7%)
Occupied	– May 8,1992

The regions outside the Nagorno-Karabakh area

Occupied

Lachin region	– May 18, 1992
Kelbajar region	– April 2, 1993
Aghdam region	– July 23, 1993
Fizuli region	– August 23, 1993
Jabrayil region	– August 26,1993
Gubadly region	– August 31, 1993
Zangilan region	– October 28, 1993

Victims of aggression

Killed – 20.000 Disabled – 50.000

Destructions caused by the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan

Settlements	– 890
Houses	– 150.000
Public Buildings	– 7.000
Schools	– 693
Kindergartens	– 855
Health Care Facilities	– 695
Libraries	– 927
Temples	– 44
Mosques	– 9
Historical Palaces	– 9
Historical Monuments and Museum	– 464
Museum Exhibits	– 40.000
Industrial and Agricultural Enterprises	– 6.000
Motor Ways	– 800 km
Bridges	– 160
Water Pipelines	– 2.300 km
Gas Pipelines	– 2.000 km
Electricity Lines	– 15.000 km
Forests	– 280.000 ha
Sowing Area	– 1.000.000 ha
Irrigation Systems	– 1.200 km

The total damage is estimated as exceeding 60 billions US $